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GENERAL DEBILITY and Indigestion

Made Her Life Miserable, but She is
Cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Read the testimony of Mrs. E. G.
Monroe, Coburg, Victoria, whose por-
trait is also given:



"Some few years ago I suffered
terribly with indigestion and
general debility. I could not sleep,
and my condition was such as to
make my life miserable. None of
the many remedies I tried did me
any good, and I despaired of ever
getting better. One of my friends
told me of the blood-purifying and
strengthening properties of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla, and I began taking it.
Before I had finished the first bottle
I felt better, and was thus encour-
aged to give the medicine a thorough
trial. In all I used four bottles,
and then was perfectly cured of the
grievous trouble which had afflicted
me. I now recommend, to anyone
suffering as I did,

**AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA**
As a Sanguiferous and Blood Medicine.

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

Something Interesting!

Imports of Champagne In- to the United States,

FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 1895.

	Cases.
G H Mumm & Co.'s extra dry.....	30,831
Pommery & Greno.....	11,798
Moet & Chandon.....	9,608
Heidsieck & Co., (dry Monopole).....	7,501
Louis Roederer.....	3,438
Ruinart.....	3,136
Perrier Jouet.....	3,286
Irroy & Co.....	1,785
Vve. Clicquot.....	2,378
Bouche Sec.....	992
Delbeck & Co.....	728
St. Marceux.....	334
Krug & Co.....	270
Chas. Heidsieck.....	355
Various.....	5,419
Total.....	81,859

COMPILED FROM CUSTOM
HOUSE RECORDS.

Macfarlane & Co.,
Sole Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co.
for the Hawaiian Islands.
124-U

LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

THE SENATE SITS LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR.

The Registration Bill Provokes a Big
Discussion in the Lower House—
Other Proceedings.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, MARCH 20TH.

THE SENATE.

After the usual preliminaries
Senator Lymen from the Judiciary
Committee reported favorably
on Senator Holstein's bill relating
to contested seats in the Legisla-
ture with amendments proposed
by the committee. Laid on the
table to be considered with the
bill.

Senator Rice from the Printing
Committee reported copies of the
Act to recodify the Civil Code.

On the order of the day House
Bill No. 11, providing for the sale
of foreign newspapers on the
streets, came up on the third read-
ing and passed unanimously.

Senate Bill No. 14, relating to
contested seats in the Legislature,
was taken up on the second read-
ing with the report of the commit-
tee. On motion the bill was re-
ferred to the Printing Committee
to have the proposed amendments
incorporated therein.

Senate Bill No. 15, to provide
for the recodification and revision
of the Civil Code or Compiled
Laws of the Republic, was then
taken up on its second reading.
The bill provides that a Commis-
sion of three persons learned in
the law shall be appointed by the
President, as soon as may be after
the passage of this Act, to revise
and recodify the Civil Code or
Compiled Laws of the Republic
of Hawaii, adding notes and re-
ferences to adjudged cases, and
to report the same to the next ses-
sion of the Legislature. The sum
of Two Thousand Five Hundred
Dollars is appropriated for the
expense of such codifying and re-
vision and for translating and
printing the same, which sum the
Minister of Finance is authorized
to pay to such Commissioners in
such sums as shall from time to
time be used therefor.

The bill was read by title and
referred to the Judiciary Commit-
tee.

Senator Waterhouse moved to
reconsider the vote by which the
License Bill was referred to the
Committee on Commerce with the
object of having the bill referred
to the Judiciary Committee. So
ordered.

At 10:25 the Senate adjourned.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, MARCH 20TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Registration Act was taken
up for third reading. It was de-
cided to read it section by section,
alternately in English and Ha-
waiian.

Rep. Winston called attention
to the provision that exempted
tourists from registration for only
three months. He thought it was
six months in a former bill.

Rep. Rycroft said the commit-
tee had changed it, thinking three
months was long enough.

Minister Cooper thought it a
serious matter. He had not
noticed it before.

Rep. Winston moved to amend
to six months.

Minister Smith opposed the
amendment. Few tourists stayed
more than three months. Most
remained only about a month. If
anything he thought three months
was too long. To extend the time
more would give a certain class,
whose residence here it was de-
sirable to restrict, a chance to
evade the law. When Mr. Mars-
den was traveling in the East, he
often had to register while travel-
ing through a place. Lengthen-
ing the time would go far toward
defeating the law.

Rep. Winston—Why not have
them register when they arrive?

Minister Smith—Well, that
might be proper, but after a good
deal of consideration the commit-
tee had fixed it this way. There
were very few tourists coming
here anyway. After further re-
marks the Attorney General moved
to amend to two months.

Rep. Winston proposed that if
the Attorney General withdrew his
amendment he would do like-
wise with his.

Minister Smith—No; I intend-
ed to move this anyway.

Rep. Rycroft moved that the
provision pass as in the bill.

Rep. Winston withdrew his
motion.

Minister Damon spoke of the
obnoxious nature of the measure
as a restriction to freedom. He
wanted to have the conditions of
life and travel in these islands as
free as the sun and air.

Minister Cooper stated that he
did not think the present condi-
tions of the country required such
a law, but if it was bound to be
passed he would like to have it
made as little objectionable as
possible. He would move to have
the limit six months.

Minister Smith reminded the
House that the bill was the pro-
duction of a commission of the
special session of 1895. This
would explain the difference of
opinion amongst members of the
Executive. He argued for the
necessity of the bill, and against
the idea of its creating a hardship.
Had he been asked to register
when he arrived at New Zealand
he would not have thought it
hard. Mr. Marsden had told him
that registering did not annoy
him in the slightest when he was
abroad. In the words of Presi-
dent Cleveland, it was a condition
and not a theory that confronted
us.

Minister Damon said that his
colleague had not touched the
principle at stake. This measure
was obnoxious in its restriction
of personal liberty. It placed
manacles on a man. Registration
in monarchical countries was the
first step toward conscription.
The Government knew just where
to lay its hands on a man when it
wanted him for military service.
This was a going back to mon-
archical practices. A republic
ought to provide perfect freedom
for its citizens.

Minister Smith asked how it
was that the United States passed
a much more rigid registration
law than the one here proposed.

Minister Damon could not be-
lieve that the Attorney General
had interrupted him, as the
Scotch say, for the purpose of
heckling him. His answer to the
question was that the registra-
tion law of the United States was
designed solely to get rid of the
Chinese. A similar law here
could have no such effect, for the
Chinese now here were required
in the country's industries. This
proposition was an appendage
to the contract labor law,
which he hoped one day to see
wiped off the statute books.

Rep. Rycroft could not see where
the great restriction of liberty came
in. Already there were strict con-
ditions upon people landing here.
A man was often required to pro-
duce his tax receipt. He could
carry his passport about with him
as well as his purse. The speaker
supported the bill because he be-
lieved it would bring him more
freedom in the course of a few
years than he now possessed. If
California had such a law some
years ago, the Chinese would not
today control the bulk of the man-
ufacturing business of that State.

Rep. Hanuna supported the bill,
because it had been talked of a
long time, also because he knew
of people landing on Maui who
shouldn't, and it was noticed that
opium was landed about the same
time.

Rep. Richards thought all ex-
cepting Mr. Rycroft were agreed
that this was a measure that
struck at Anglo-Saxon and Ha-
waiian liberty. Yet there were
reasons existing that made some
such restrictions a necessity.
The simplest way to settle
the particular point at issue
was to make everybody re-
gister immediately on arriving,
then he could go where and stay

as long as he pleased. He would
move that the bill be amended in
that way, to have every man from
abroad registered on his arrival.
It was a mistake to think that the
people of the United States were
going to be down upon us for this
law. They knew how it was them-
selves and anyone who lived in
the Western States would under-
stand our action.

Rep. Rycroft thought he knew
as well as the member from Hilo
how the bill would affect him. Yet
he would not feel hurt when he
knew that the slight inconvenience
was for the good of the country.
The purpose of the bill was to
keep the country from being run
away with by the Asiatics—it was
just as well to say the whole truth.

Minister Damon apologized for
speaking so often, but the discus-
sion on this point would settle
the whole bill, as it had become
one as to the policy. Citing the
provision that any judicial or
police officer could demand a
man's passport, he said it open-
ed the door to conspiracies against
liberty. It had been declared to
be a measure against the Chinese.
That nationality had been of great
service in developing the resources
of this country. We had got along
very well with them in the past,
and it was not good policy to an-
tagonize them at this juncture.
He could see no necessity for
such a measure now any more
than heretofore.

Minister Smith deemed it pro-
per that the principle of the bill
should now be exhaustively dis-
cussed. The Minister of Finance
had objected to discrimination
against the Chinese. Under the
old constitution there was an ar-
ticle that prevented any class leg-
islation. In latter years, however,
the conditions had changed, and
in the constitution of the Republic
a provision had been inserted to
provide for just such legislation
as that now proposed. That pro-
vision was put in the fundamental
law by Anglo-Saxons and Hwai-
ians because they believed there
was need of it. The want of a
similar precaution in the United
States led to personal outrages
committed upon Chinese on the
Pacific Coast. It was not unjust
to have restricted the numbers of
Chinese allowed to enter this
country. If he went to Japan to
reside it would not be an outrage
if he was told that there were cer-
tain lines of business in which he
could not engage. There was no-
thing in this bill to restrict the
liberty of any man in changing
his place of residence. If Chinese
already in the country were pro-
tected in person and property,
there would be no outrage in re-
quiring them to submit to regula-
tions that applied to everybody
else. The Attorney General con-
cluded by again citing the exam-
ple of the United States in at-
length adopting laws to restrict
Chinese aggression.

The motion to amend by requir-
ing strangers to register on arrival
was changed to refer the bill to a
committee for amendment in that
respect. This being first put to
the House was carried, and the
bill was referred to the Judiciary
Committee so far as this particu-
lar provision was concerned.

The reading of the remainder
of the bill proceeded without fur-
ther debate, only a few minor
amendments being made.

The vote on the bill was defer-
red until the committee reported
on Section 3.

At 12:15 a recess was taken to
1:30 p. m.

NOTES OF BOTH HOUSES.

Reps. Kamaooha, Robertson
and McBryde were absent this
morning.

All the members of the Cabinet
were present during the discus-
sion in the House on the Regis-
tration bill this morning.

The Senate Judiciary Commit-
tee has its hands full.

Various committees of both
Houses put in a good afternoon's
work yesterday.

Senators are still debating and
criticizing the merits of the de-
signs for the great Seal.

IN THE HIGHER COURTS.

MR. AND MRS. ALEX. J. CART- WRIGHT RECONCILED.

Answer of Defendants in the Gibson
Mortgage Suit—Supreme Court
Visits a Dam Site.

Argument before the Supreme
Court on the appeals of Captain
Anderson and the schooner Hen-
rietta was not completed until
half-past five yesterday afternoon.
Today the Court took the morning
train for Ewa to inspect a dam at
Waialeale.

Alexander J. Cartwright and
Susie F. Cartwright by their at-
torney, C. W. Ashford, have en-
tered a bill in equity, signed at
San Francisco in presence of Con-
sul General Chas. T. Wilder,
against Bruce Cartwright, Ruth
Cartwright and Mary Muriel Cart-
wright, to change a deed of trust.
The complainants on March 31, 1894
executed a deed of separation and
trust, whereby the residence of
Alexander J. Cartwright and
\$15,000 were placed in the hands
of Bruce Cartwright for the sup-
port of Susie F., the wife of
Alexander J., and Ruth and Mary
Muriel their daughters. Mr. and
Mrs. A. J. Cartwright, having
happily become reconciled, are
now mutually desirous of resum-
ing marital relations and re-
sidence. Therefore they ask in
their complaint that the deed of
trust be amended, but still retain-
ing the trust in the hands of Bruce
Cartwright with his consent, and
that a guardian ad litem be ap-
pointed for the children. Judge
Carter has appointed Paul Neu-
mann as such guardian.

J. A. Maguire vs. P. M. Pahu-
kula, bill for injunction, was
heard yesterday by Judge Perry,
who took the case under advise-
ment. The bill is to restrain de-
fendant from trespassing on land
in North Kona, contrary to judg-
ment in the Circuit Court and a
decision of the Supreme Court.
Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley for
plaintiff; Kaneakua for defendant.

Henry Waterhouse and William
Thomas Waterhouse, surviving execu-
tors of the estate of the late John
Thomas Waterhouse, have filed
their accounts with a petition for
allowance thereof, discharge and
final distribution. John T. Wa-
terhouse, one of the executors, it
is stated, approved of the accounts
but died without signing the peti-
tion while it was away in the
United States for the signature of
William Waterhouse. Receipts
are \$49,165.50, and expenditures
balancing. The inventory shows
more than forty pieces of real es-
tate, mostly residences for rent
in and about Honolulu.

H. E. McIntyre and Mrs. Jane
Walker, as executors and trustees
of the estate of John S. Walker,
deceased, and the Wilder Steam-
ship Company, as co-defendants in
the suit of Bishop & Co. vs. the
Gibson estate, have filed an an-
swer on their own behalf. They
present claims as follows against
the estate: H. E. McIntyre, indi-
vidually, \$2809.64; executors of J.
S. Walker, \$27,580.43, and the
Wilder Steamship Company,
\$3594.75. They pray that the pro-
ceeds of foreclosure of the prior
mortgages of Bishop & Co., over
and above the amounts due on
such mortgages, shall be applied
to the satisfaction of their several
claims as aforesaid, in such order
and with such priority, if any, as
from the inspection of claims and
proofs shall to the Court seem
just and right.

F. H. Harrison and A. V. Gear,
plaintiffs, have filed their bill of
exceptions to the verdict in favor
of J. H. Bruns, defendant, at the
late Circuit Court term.

Bruce Cartwright's account as
trustee of Queen Emma's estate,
balancing at \$5388, has been ap-
proved by Judge Perry.

Chile is said to possess more
poets in proportion to her popu-
lation than any other country in
the world.

THE OPIUM CASES.

Continuation of the Trial of Hoshina
and Iwata.

The whole of yesterday after-
noon was taken up with the ex-
amination of Masui, the first wit-
ness for the prosecution, the gist
of his testimony being given in
yesterday's paper.

At the opening of court this
morning Lee Chung was sworn
as an expert on opium and testi-
fied that the tin in Court contain-
ed that drug.

Furuya was the next witness
sworn—Said he was acquainted
with Hoshina and knew his hand-
writing and his name was signed
to the letter produced. He re-
ceived the tin from Masui about
two weeks ago wrapped in news-
paper and tied with purple col-
ored string. He did not open it.
Kept it in his store for twelve
hours and delivered it to Chester
A. Doyle. He received in it the
evening between 7 and 9.

On cross-examination said the
first he knew that the contents of
the tin box was opium was when
he was called to the Station House
and examined by the Attorney-
General. The package had then
been opened. He never dealt in
opium. Masui asked me for money
to buy opium with. Told him
on Saturday I did not have the
money but gave him a check. He
took the opium to my house and
it, said he was going to take it
to Kauai. That was the only
business transaction I ever
had with Masui. Never had any
difficulty with Hoshina. He used
to board and lodge with me. There
is no ill feeling between us. Never
had any trouble with him about
valuation of goods in Custom
House and never incurred
any penalty for undervaluation.
My agent did and I
paid \$90. Fishel was head of
appraiser's department. I had
no business with Hoshina. He
was only interpreter. Never con-
spired with Masui to get Hoshina
out of the custom house. Masui
said he wanted the money to buy
opium from Hoshina and I told
him he could have it on the
Monday. Never advanced money
to Masui before on business of
this kind. Never consulted with
anybody about this transaction.
Did not have a meeting at my
store last night to consult about
this case. Doyle came there to
get translations of some letters
addressed to Masui by Japanese.
I made confession to Doyle that
Masui brought opium to me,
but don't know how he came to
visit me.

Chester Doyle detailed receiv-
ing the tin box from Furuya and
the opening of the box in the
police station. He found the let-
ter among Masui's personal effects
in his room. Said he had been to
Furuya three times, on last Satur-
day he went with a search war-
rant. Mr. Doyle then related his
proceedings in the case since and
his trip to Kauai.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Wm.
White and a Japanese gave fur-
ther testimony and the prosecution
rested.

The defense will introduce test-
imony this afternoon.

To Leave on the Australia.

The following passengers are
booked to leave on the Australia
tomorrow: E. R. Wheeler and
wife, S. E. Hooper, A. Ahrens, G.
Kunst, Prof. Zamloch, C. E. Van
Horn, Wm. Marx, W. W. Morse,
Mrs. Merithew and child, T. F.
Gallagan, Mrs. A. E. Garber and
child, Miss M. Maguire, Dr. A.
M. Pease, Miss E. T. Crosby,
Mrs. J. H. Richards, O. R. Har-
rell, J. O. Newman, General
Warfield, Mrs. A. E. Murphy and
child, Captain Garland of Morn-
ing Star, wife and two children,
Count Adolph Von Markhoff and
valet, John L. McCammon and
wife, F. Guadin and wife, Jacob
Reed, W. F. Allen, and W.
P. Whitley.

H. M. Berg's trial for vagrancy
comes off this afternoon.